

MECHANIC'S



ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Late Publisher of the Mechanic's Mirror,

[EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.]

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THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Mechanics Mutual Protection, and the Elevation of Labor.

JOHN TANNER, *Editor.*

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday morning, at No. 24 Commercial Building, corner Broadway and Hudson-st., at the low rate of **ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM** in advance.

It has now become imperative that the mechanic should have a weekly paper so that he can sit down on Saturday evening, and read the events of the week, the improvements in science, and also refresh his mind with the choice literature of the day. From every quarter, we have been solicited to do so; and the substance of every letter that we have received on the subject, has been, "The Mechanics ought to have a weekly paper of their own."

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be printed in eight large pages suitable for binding. It will embrace under its separate departments the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, lists of Inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsmen.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN TANNER, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany.

TAKE NOTICE.—Tanner's Publication Office, has been removed from the Exchange, to No. 24 Commercial Buildings, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his Mechanic friends.

JOHN HARBISON General Travelling Agent.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the year between January 1, 1847, and January 1, 1848 (the papers to be mailed to such Post-Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid.

The paper will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves, or the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the cases may be.

As our Agents are now out, it will be well for our mechanic friends to give them a large list, as there is at least some extra inducement to subscribe, aside from the cheapness of the work.

City Circulation.—Additional Carriers are required to complete our city organization. Employment and excellent advantages will be given to twenty intelligent and active carriers who may wish to organize routes.

RISE!

BY JOHN ST. JOHN.

Who are ye, who sit and murmur
O'er your grievance hard and long?
Who are ye, whose necks are trodden
By the iron foot of Wrong?
Wear ye not God's mighty image?
Rise! assert it and be strong!

Can ye see your wives and children
Under old oppressions cower,
And not feel your right arms aching
With the fullness of their power?
Rise! a life of idle groaning
Is not worth one well-wrought hour!

Able bodied—idle minded—
Do you weep beneath your pain?
Or, with empty cant of Freedom,
Do you stagger with your chain?
Hear ye not your weaker brother?
Rise! or wear the curse of Cain!

Will ye sit in dust and ashes,
Gazing on the proud and great?
Know ye not that soul and sinew
Must achieve their own estate?
Rise! to action! or in garret
Dream, and so deserve your fate!

Are ye freemen, freemen truly?
Do ye act as freemen do?
Are your rulers not your leaders?
Are they many, or you few?
Rise! with purpose firm, and teach them
They must first be ruled by you!

Unto you belongs the vessel
And the freedom of the sea;
Will you hear your servants dictate
What her freight of laws shall be?
Rise! and hurl their errors over
Like the worthless chests of tea!

[N. Y. Tribune.]

A PATENT STEAM SONG.

I sing of STEAM,
A famous theme,
In these surprising days,
When people use,
Their valves and flues
For every thing that pays!
Now only heed
The lightning speed
With which the Yankee people travel—
They go so fast
We look aghast,
And scarce the mystery unravel!

I'll make a bet
That they'll have yet
Across old Behring's stormy Strait,
A railroad bridge of iron,
And advertise to carry freight
From Boston to Mount Zion!

'Steam' is the cry of friends and foes,
And where 't will stop no mortal knows;
It's jumping o'er Creation's fences,
It's driving people from their senses;
Machinery's wheels by steam are whirled,
For ought I know it turns the world!

How strange, miraculous, the story!
Is that of famous FULTON's glory!
And yet, if he should now arise,
I think he'd scarce believe his eyes
To see such wonderful improvements
In steam and locomotive movements!

Steam! steam! steam!

In every sort of way—

And steam! steam! steam!

The during livelong day!

Wherever we attempt to go,

We hear the engine's puff and blow:

On every corner that we meet,

We see a sign across the street,

And there in letters black and white,

This mystic warning meets our sight—

"Look out for the Engine while the bell rings."

It's whistle, whistle, whistle!

And puff, puff, puff!

Forever snorting, blowing,

Yet ca' n't make noise enough!

Oh, for the good old days of Adam,

When every gentleman and madam

Did travel on their feet—

They ne'er did dream their sons and daughters

Would go by steam across the waters,

And make the two worlds meet!

Yet so it is! and who, forsooth can tell,

But what we'll have a railroad yet to—well,

I wo'n't say where,

I mean down there!

But I must stop this rhyming vein,

I find I'm getting quite profane;

My readers may

Think I'm too gay,

And write with too much steam on—

But no! I'm not,

I've only got

Just enough to dream on!

And so I'll not another measure write,

But I'll just put on my nightcap and blow out

the candle, and hop into bed, and pull up the blankets,

and bid everybody in the world, 'Good Night'

[Worcester Budget.]

CROAKER.

ADAM'S DREAM—A FANTASY.

BY JOHN G. CLAYTON.

[From the Odd-Fellows' Offering, for 1847.]

The world was in its primeval age, fresh in the original beauties of its creation. Our first parents had disobeyed the commands of their Creator, and not only forfeited the beautiful Eden, the earthly type of paradise which had been prepared for their reception by the bounteous Father of the Universe, but brought the penalties of sin, and sorrow, and sickness, and of death, upon themselves and their as yet unborn descendants. Still, the threatened evil was in perspective only: sin had been indulged in; sorrow had been felt; but sickness had not as yet enervated the frame, and death, a mystery then as now unsolved, hung as a mystic cloud at the remote period of existence, rather in the light of something that veiled another and a happier state of being, where the lost Eden should be recovered, than as the grim extinguisher of all earthly joys—the fearful termination of a transient day in an endless night!

Evil then was in anticipation only, while, as its counterbalance, the world in all its original freshness was before the first man and the first woman, in which to choose. Turn whichever way they would, we fields green with the untilled luxuriance of spontaneous production. The golden wheat, the silver rye, and the deep green maize, rustled in the breeze. Rivers of crystal purity meandered through the verdant meadows. The very air was fragrant with the perfume of countless flowers, which Beneficence had planted to beautify the scene. Herds of lowing cattle wandered through the lowlands; flocks of white sheep reposed peacefully beneath the umbrageous trees; bands of agile goats leaped in playful wantonness upon the rocky uplands; while the atmosphere itself was rendered mu-

sical by the rich melody of feathered warblers singing the praise of Him who had created all! All, all was loveliness, and beauty, and harmony; and as our common parents gazed upon the enchanting scene, they forgot that 'the ground was cursed for their sakes,' and that 'in sorrow should they eat of it all the days of their life'—and remembered only that they were 'monarchs of all they surveyed,' and that the beautiful world before them would to the end of time be peopled by their descendants.

The first week after the expulsion had passed away, and the sorrow in Adam's breast at the results of his disobedience had in a measure abated, he was standing upon a gentle eminence beside his rural dwelling, looking with silent joyfulness over the rich landscape. The sun, fit-emblem at once of mortality and of immortality, which runs its appointed course by day, only to be hidden from the view by night, but still to rise again in renewed splendor—was just appearing from beyond the eastern hills, pencilling, with tints of gold, the cerulean arch above, and shedding light and beauty upon which beneath it met the eye. The fruit of the tree of knowledge had wakened his mind to reflection; and as Adam pondered upon his future prospects—how he should live, and finally, dying, pass forever from the scene—the spirit of meditative prophecy awoke within him, and his spirit passed afar down the stream of futurity.

Countless throngs filled the places of the single pair, who, ages before, were the sole tenants of the earth. The single dialect had given place to a multitude of tongues, and the primary occupation of man had been varied by all the results of the sciences and the mechanic arts. Forests had disappeared; mountains were levelled; morasses had been drained; and primitive nature had altered no less than all the rest around him. Man did not alone till the earth for a scanty subsistence. His enterprising skill had taught him to plow the wave; and the white sails of his noble ships shone brightly in the morning sun, and wafted his commerce to the most distant seas. From the orient to the occident—from the rising of the sun even to the going down thereof—all were busy in harmonious communion, exchanging the products of their skill, and vying with each other in the endeavor to elevate the prosperity of the nations into which they were divided. Long rows of warehouses were filled with countless riches; and manufactories reared their lofty heads, and gave employment to thousands, producers of national wealth. Turn whichsoever way he would, the sun-beams were darkened with the smoke of the steam engine, and the air resounded with the musical clang of the workmen's hammer, or the busy hum of the shuttle and the loom.

Nor was agriculture less altered than its sister arts. The first luxuriance of the soil was gone, the predicted thorns and thistles had come forth; and man tilled the ground in the sweat of his brow, that he might eat bread until he returned to the original dust from which he was taken. Nutritious grains, luscious fruits and fragrant flowers no longer came forth in spontaneous abundance; but labor, unremitting labor, was necessary, that man might live. But even here, Science had stepped in. The simple implements of primitive husbandry were no longer known, and in their place, were all that could lighten toil, and force the ground to bring forth to the utmost of its capability. Artificial nutriments and stimulants enriched the soil; the plow cast its deep furrows far below the surface, and skilful culture doubled the product which unassisted nature could bestow. Flowers brighter and more beautiful than those which erst bloomed in Eden's bowers; fruits larger and more luscious, and in greater variety, than were known to primitive man; cereal grains in richer abundance than the earth brought forth in its years of virgin youngness, were scattered in bold profusion on every side.

Man himself was not less changed than all by which he was surrounded: the simple coat of skins in which he was clothed after he had forfeited Eden, was discarded, and the plants of the earth, the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, nay, the very creeping insect that spins itself a tomb, and the fishes that live beneath the sea, were taxed to attire him in the voluptuous magnificence befitting the state of him who is the appointed ruler over all: silks of variegated hues, their many colors softening down and melting into one; cloths of silky softness, grateful to the touch; fabrics costly enough to serve for the ransom of a king; feathers floating and undulating in the air, and rich gems reflecting back the rays of light till the eye was dazzled with the splendor! But not to the acquisition of wealth alone was the daring genius of man confined; Wisdom also waited on him with her aid. The stars themselves could not hide their counsels from him: he traced their devious way through the heavens; told when they should hide their rays, and when appear again; eccentric comets came and went as he foretold; ocean's trackless waste was made a travelled road, through

which his ships were guided with unerring certainty. Railroads shortened distances, and canals were made to take the place of rivers. Steam, that mighty giant, confined like the genii in the eastern tale, in its metal cylinder, had been subjugated to his will, and performed labors that, without it, had been impossibilities. All things ministered to him, and man was wise and great, and rich and powerful: and he was happy too—not happy—but he was merry. The note of the harp, the tinklings of the tambourine, and the glad clapping of the castanet, saluted Adam's ear, and blithesome maidens and agile youth gladdened his eyes, as they threaded the lascivious mazes of the dance.

He gazed upon the scene, musing upon its passing loveliness; yet his spirit was sad within him, and the tear of sorrow trickled down his manly cheek. 'What avails it,' said he, 'to man, that he has achieved greatness? that all around him is prosperous? and that Wisdom waits on his footsteps and listens to his behests? A few short years, and shall he not die, leaving all, and be mingled with the original clod of the valley? And this all the result of my disobedience! Oh! why may not this curse be taken off? Why should my innocent descendants suffer for the parents' wickedness, and leave a world so bright, so beautiful, so happy?'

Suddenly the scene was changed. The sun was darkened, and the rich landscape, and all man's magnificence faded from his view, and he was treading the streets of a vast commercial city. On one side, the stately palace reared its turrets to the clouds; on the other, the lowly hut of the laborer was crumbling to decay, its mouldy walls but half supported by the dark ivy with which they were overrun. The costly carriage, with its prancing horses and its stylish out-riders, dashed o'er the pavement, overturning in its progress the lame beggar, whose arm out-stretched in vain for alms; at one hand was he whose princely revenue might feed a province, and on the other, the poor widow, whose children cried for bread, and found it not!

He entered a wretched dwelling. The door creaked on its rusty hinges as he gained admittance, and the crazy stairway shook beneath his weight as he mounted it. Here and there a ragged child, or a squalid woman, eyed him scrutinizingly as he proceeded. A low, deep moan, as of one in distress, arrested his attention, and he entered the apartment from whence it proceeded. The air was chill with the cold blasts of a wintry day, but fire there was none. The moisture trickled down the clammy walls, and fell in drops upon the floor. A wretched pallet of uncovered straw, the refuse of a stable, was in a corner placed, and upon it, stretched at length, what once was a man. But exposure, dissipation, want and disease, had nearly done their work: the attenuated frame, the sunken cheek, the glassy, glistening eyes, all told that he was dying. Two little children, half clad, whose very looks betokened starvation, were lying listlessly on the floor, while beside the departing man a woman knelt, haggard from want, but yet a woman still, bathing his pallid brow, moistening his parched lips, and wiping the cold death-sweat from his face. The last struggle was at hand. He raised himself upon his couch, gave a wild shriek, gazed around him with glaring eyes, and cried out, 'Give me bread!—I STARVE! I STARVE!' Another groan, and all was over! The spirit had gone to its account—was in a world where there is no starvation!

Again the scene was changed, and he stood within a spacious hall. At the extreme end were seated grave-looking men, and above their heads was a female statue, with eyes blindfolded, bearing in one hand a well-poised balance, and in the other a drawn sword. One half the room, divided off by a small partition, waist high, and furnished with rough benches, was densely filled with a motley crowd. Inside the enclosure, were sharp-featured men, who looked profoundly indifferent as to what was passing before them, or were busily engaged in the perusal of the neatly folded papers with which the table was bestrewed. At one corner was a grated box, and in it a young man, prepossessing appearance; but his pallid brow and sunken eyes showed the effects of long confinement. His was an eventful but not uncommon history. Sanguine, enterprising, ambitious, he had entered, but a short time before, the busy scenes of life. Success for a time greeted his honest efforts. He married, and a fond wife smiled upon his face, and an infant's prattle gladdened his heart as he rest from his daily toil. Reverses came, sickness followed, and he was a beggar.—Haggard want hollowed the cheek of her he loved, and his child asked for the mouthful of bread which he had not to give! Employment was vainly sought—friends failed—he was tempted, and he fell.

One spectator was there, sitting beside those cold, grave-looking men around the table within the bar,

who was not indifferent to the scene; for the convulsive sob that ever and anon burst forth, despite her efforts to smother it, told but too plainly the agonized feelings with which she awaited the return of the jury, who had just retired to decide whether the accused should be restored to his family and the world, or, imured within the walls of a prison, should expiate, by years of humiliation and of suffering, the wrong which society had experienced through him. Anon, the almost awful stillness of the place was broken, and a slight tumult at the side-door announced that the jury were about to return. The prisoner arose, and cast a cold, almost scornful look around, but careful look around, but carefully averting his eyes from her who was so nearly beside him. She also had risen, and the pallid face, the distended eyes, the compressed lips, the heaving bosom, all told how much of good or of evil, hung upon the words which would in a moment be spoken. A voice, calm as unconcern could make it, asked, 'Gentlemen of the jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?' Another answered, in terrible distinctness, 'GUILTY!' One scream, so loud, so piercing, that the hall reverberated with its echoes, and the spectators sprung from their seats, as if there were danger in the sound, proclaimed that a heart had broken. They lifted her tenderly up, and bore her to the opened window, in hope that the refreshing air of heaven might revive her. In vain—the convict's wife was dead!

Years had passed by, and Adam stood within a prison's gate. He stopped not to look at the misery around him; to mark the effects of crushed hopes, forgotten aspirations, the terrible retribution which follows a life ill-spent. His was a higher mission. He had been summoned to see a Christian die. Yes, within those walls, so high, so gloomy, which shut out the pure air and light of heaven from the wretched inmates, a Christian spirit was about to wing its flight to those celestial regions where is neither crime, nor punishment, nor sorrow. He entered a lowly cell, where, propped up by pillows on a narrow bed, was the man whom he had seen, just as the trial ended which had resulted in his present confinement. But oh! how changed. The full, manly cheek had wasted to a shadow. The proud and scornful look had gone, and meekness, resignation, nay, happiness, had taken its place. His two hands were folded together, and his eyes were uplifted to heaven in prayer. Oh! what a torrent of fervid eloquence did he pour forth, laying his whole heart open as he communed with his Creator. He spoke not of his past blighted life; his hopes destroyed; his happiness wrecked. No; all was peace, and quietness, and joy. There was no darkness in the future; but glory and triumph through Him in whom he trusted, and a happy re-union above with her whom he had loved most below. He prayed till his last breath passed away; and as his spirit winged its flight, a smile of heavenly sweetest spread itself over the face of the earthly tenement which that spirit had forsaken.

Then Adam's eyes were opened, and he saw his folly and blindness when he lamented that man could not live always. He knew, now, that death was the king of terrors only to those who had rejected the ransom which heavenly love had provided, while it furnished a happy release from the want, and care, and sorrow, of the world; that it was only a dark portal through which entrance was to be had to a brighter and more beautiful world, where sorrow entereth not, neither care nor want, where sin and death are unknown, and happiness endureth for ever.

A light hand was laid on Adam's shoulder, and he started from his uneasy slumber. Nature's sun was high in heaven, and the morning mists had disappeared from the sky. Even so the doubts and fears which had clouded his morning meditations, had been dispersed by the light which beamed in the visions of his sleep, and he bowed his head in grateful submission to the behests of Him who had ordered all things in the spirit of infinite wisdom. Eve, her animated face radiant with smiles, was bending lovingly over him. He pressed her fondly to his heart. 'When our race is run, dearest,' he said, 'we shall lie down in the earth, and be separate for a season; but death can not part us; for, shall we not meet, hereafter, in that better land, where parting is unknown, and TIME endeth its span in ETERNITY?'

Brooklyn, N. Y., June, 1846.

Rev. Samuel Nott, of Franklin, Conn., was installed pastor over the church at that place 75 years ago. He is now in his 94th year.

An immense iceberg lately made its appearance in the harbor at Eastport, Me., and dashed several vessels lying at the wharves in pieces. It was supposed to have blown from the Arctic Sea by the strong winter gales.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The Hartford Times says that a machine is now on exhibition in that city, which is claimed to be capable of producing perpetual motion. It is running now, and will be during the continuance of the fair. It is an ingenious contrivance, truly, and may lead to useful improvements in machinery, if it does not prove capable in itself of driving powerful machinery, and its owners claim this merit for it.

The motion (turning of a wheel) is procured by a spring, similar to that of a watch, and the continued winding up is performed by the expansion and contraction of fluid, (oil is used, though quicksilver is undoubtedly preferable,) confined, as in a thermometer, at the base of a rod upon which it acts as the change in the temperature of the atmosphere expands or contracts it. By an ingenious contrivance, the revolving axle is made to turn the same way, whether the tendency of the fluid be up or down. The capacity of the machine now on exhibition is sufficient to raise 400 lbs. and the slightest variation from heat to cold, acts upon the 'winding up' part of the machine.

The proprietor says a clock was attached to one of these machines about two years since, and it has kept it wound up, so that it has run constantly to this time. It is the invention of Col. Boon of Ohio, who has spent a life and a fortune upon it.

ATTRACTIVE INFLUENCE.

It is rather novel to the senses and the common conceived opinions which we instinctively have formed, that it is only by the attraction of aggregation that particles of metals are held together in what is called a solid state, although philosophically speaking, there is fluidity about it. These particles approximate with infinite nearness, and yet never touch one another. The cavities of the metal are filled with innumerable globules of air, and the application of heat expanding the air, drives the metallic particles asunder, in proportion nearly to the quantity of heat applied; so that if the heat be raised to a very high temperature, the hardest steel that ever was manufactured may, under the action of a blow pipe, be reduced to an impalpable powder, lighter than the atmospheric air, and will float in that medium like the small dust of the balance in the beam's of a summer's sun.

COHESIVE POWER.

Although by the powerful influence of cohesion, all solids as they are called, are, under all ordinary circumstances retained in the solid form. The strength of cohesion is weakened by every addition of heat, and, of consequence, a less quantity is necessary to overcome less resistance, and, therefore, the same quantity added to high temperature, would occasion a greater expansion than the same quantity added to a low temperature.

The well-known and popular writer Junius Smith very strikingly remarks, 'In view of this great and fundamental law of nature, I sometimes fancy in the morning that I hold the mercy of Jehovah in my hand, in the form of a razor. The application of heat only would at once reduce it to a liquid or seriform state in the very act of shaving. It would drop like water at my feet, or dance away upon the breeze.'

NEW VIEW OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

It may be useful to inquire, what have been the doings of the emancipated negroes in the West Indies? connection with a return lately furnished to the British Government, as to the number of emancipated negroes who have become freeholders, &c., in British Guiana, is appended a list of estates which they have purchased either in partnership or association. From this list we extract the following instances:

Perseverance Estate—Four hundred and seventy acres, purchased by 63 laborers in association, for \$5000; and two hundred and fifty acres, purchased by one hundred and nine laborers, for \$1715, in the same manner.

Littlefield Estate—500 acres, purchased by 12 laborers in partnership, for \$9000.

Lovely Lass Estate—500 acres, bought for \$1715, by 14 laborers in association.

North Brook Estate—500 acres, purchased by 84 laborers in partnership, for \$10,000.

These are only examples from a list extending over five large foolscap sheets of paper. From the facts gathered from them, we see no cause to doubt the wisdom of these enfranchised blacks. They have even set an example to the working classes of the whites. In a country where little labor is required for the sustenance of life, they appear determined to discountenance the oppressive system of overworked hired labor. This they effect by becoming freeholders through co-operation, in association, in partnership. In all this

there is no lack of wisdom. In all this the image of God in ivory might take a lesson from the image of God in ebony.—*Peoples' Journal*.

CONVICT LABOR.

"The Spirit of the Age suggests that if 'our Common Council should offer a premium of \$100, or more if need be, for the best essay, showing how the labor of convicts and paupers can be made available, without trespassing upon the rights and interests of the honest and industrious mechanic,' that the greatest obstacle in the way of city reform might be speedily obviated."—*N. Y. Sun*.

We believe that such an essay would show, not only the fallacy of the present system of convict labor in New York, but in Massachusetts, and wherever else convict labor is brought in direct competition with the efforts of honest, hard working mechanics. If this matter was entered into as it should be, it would show that the support of the criminals in our State Prison falls almost entirely upon the working classes, and not a tithe upon those who are more wealthy and consequently more able to bear the burden. Most of the work performed at the State Prison is done at such ruinous prices, that no honest mechanic can hope to compete with them; and thus, without doubt, many are driven into crime, and feel compelled to prey upon society, by the workings of the very system that is supposed to protect the peace and morals of the community. Those who gain a livelihood by other means than the mechanic arts, do not feel this heavy tax upon their industry; but those who have spent long years to acquire a knowledge of their trade, being thus placed in antagonism with criminals, and perhaps compelled to become dependant upon public bounty, feel it to their very heart's core.

We remember seeing it suggested somewhere, that our state prison convicts should be compelled to study law and divinity, during their incarceration and quiet seclusion. The idea is not a bad one: for it would at least have the merit of preventing ruinous competition during imprisonment, and might not be a less disagreeable employment than cracking stone or making boots and brushes. We have frequently seen it stated by the papers, that such and such a prison or penitentiary realized so much profit from the labor of its convicts; and that consequently the State or county is relieved of so much tax and derived so much benefit from the existence of the institution! Short sighted calculators! Do they not know that every dollar thus saved or earned is a dollar drawn from the pockets of the mechanic and laborer? Do they not know that the poor are the supporters of the prison convicts, and not the rich? Do they not know that the services of thieves and villains, thus confined at the expense of the state, can be procured at a price far below the market value of honest, unchained labor. Speculators know it full well.

Few thinking men will deny that these things are radically wrong. But how shall the remedy be applied? Mechanics, make your own laws. You have the power—the will only is wanting. See to it that legislation be not all against you. You have rights, and to their maintenance you should devote yourselves. Of competition you have enough that cannot be avoided; but we pray you, suffer not that which can be prevented, to rob you daily, and take the food from your very mouths.

—*Worcester Evening Budget*.

FORMATION OF COAL.

An account was given in the N. Y. Evening Post, a few days ago, of the discovery at a considerable depth below the surface of the earth, in a process of transmutation into coal, of what was evidently once a mere log of wood. It was found by some persons engaged in making excavations, after they had passed through several layers of gravel, &c., firmly embedded in a thick stratum of clay. A small portion of it had, to all appearances, become coal, while other parts were as yet entirely wood, and others again in a state of partial transition. The last, on the application of fire, burned like, but a little more rapidly than, ordinary bituminous coal, emitting a similar smoke and odor. A specimen was presented to the editor of the Post, and said by him to be highly worth examination. This furnishes another and a rare proof of the correctness of the vegetable origin of coal.

Indeed, the assignment of this origin has come to be no longer considered a doubtful hypothesis; and the question now agitated is, mainly, as to the cause and manner of such immense conglomerations of vegetable matter as must have been necessary to the vast formations almost every year discovered. In the opinion of some, the deposits were made by great masses of the inconceivably luxuriant vegetation of the carboniferous era, floating down the rivers until vast natural rafts were accumulated in the estuaries, which finally sunk, and after lying at the bottom and receiving fresh ac-

cessions of wood and earthy matter, for a long period of time, were finally, by volcanic convulsions, elevated above the waters. Others suppose the mines to have been gradually generated by the decaying and sinking of forests in marshy places, which first formed vast beds of a substance resembling peat, and afterwards passed completely into coal. There are many facts tending to support the latter supposition—as the discovery in a state of singular preservation, of animals lost in such peat marshes generations ago. There are also many facts confirmatory of the first hypothesis. Probably we should not much err in attributing the coal formations to both these agencies. The existence of sufficiently great forests to compose these formations, becomes readily credible, when we reflect upon the undoubted presence in the atmosphere of that era, of a remarkably large amount of carbonic acid gas—the direct effect of which would be destructive of animal life, (few or no traces whereof are accordingly found,) but amazingly favorable to the growth of the vegetable kingdom. The whole earth must have been covered by one great wood. However, as we do not here intend an essay upon the subject, we cut it short off.—*Eureka*.

INSTRUCTION FOR ZINCOGRAPHING PLANS, SECTIONS AND DRAWINGS.

"Transfer a tracing of the drawing to be zincographed on a zinc plate properly prepared for drawing on—the transfer is to be made in a manner precisely similar to that employed for lithographing. Having transferred the tracing, take off the latter, and with a perfectly clean silk handkerchief remove the superfluous red chalk which will appear on the plate—draw in the lines and other parts in precisely the same manner as on stone. In drawing on zinc be careful not to breathe on it, and keep it at all times in a dry place; the least damp has a tendency to corrode the metal, when the drawing would be spoiled. Great care is requisite to keep the surface of the plate free from dirt, even the fingers must not be allowed to touch it, or those places where they are allowed to rest will be rendered quite unfit for use. It is very good way to keep so much of the plate as is not actually being worked on covered up. If spots of ink or grease should accidentally find their way on to the plate, they may be removed by rubbing such places with a little clean turpentine, and a piece of blotting paper. Zincography has much to recommend it in preference to lithography, as regards its use for plans and sections.—It is not an invention of as long standing as lithography, and although the use and treatment of the zinc plate in the hands of the draughtsman is perfectly as simple as that of stone, yet with the printer the case is different. Printers in general have not had as much experience of zinc printing, as they have had of stone printing, consequently there are fewer available zinc printers; this will not long be the case, for experience teaches us that zinc is the preferable material for railway plans and sections, and for all works of magnitude requiring speed in the execution. Its extreme portability and cheapness are its principal recommendations. It is much easier drawn on than stone. It is a difficult matter to use the drawing pen without a ruler on stone, the surface being polished there is a liability to slip; but the zinc being grained, the grain very much resembling drawing paper, the drawing pen lays hold of it, and crooked or straight lines may be drawn with as great facility as on drawing paper. Drawing on zinc is very destructive to the drawing pen. It will be necessary to set the pen about three or four times a day to insure always drawing fine lines. The best drawing pen to use for drawing on zinc is Hawkin's Everlasting Pen."

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from 1st to 16th January, 1847, inclusive.
To William Joslin, of Waterford, N. Y. for improvement in machinery for manufacturing Cordage. Patented Jan. 19, 1847.

To Timothy Clark, of New Haven, Conn., for improvement in machinery for turning irregular shapes. Patented Jan. 19, 1847.

To Lewis Swift, of Clarkson, N. Y. for improvement in Horse Rakes. Patented Jan. 19, 1847.

To Charles Hammond, of Philadelphia, Penn. for improvement in hammers. Patented Jan. 19, 1847.

To Isaiah Jennings, of New-York, for improvement in lamps. Patented Jan. 19, 1847.

To Joseph W. Ingle, of Upperville, Va., for improvement in Mortising Machines. Patented Jan. 21st, 1847.

To Jean Blanc of New Orleans, La. for improvement in Farm sisters. Patented Jan. 21, 1847.

To James Rabbeth, of Mansfield, Conn. for improvement in Diaper pins. Patented Jan. 21, 1847.

DESIGNS.

To Charles Wolff, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for Design for Stoves. Patented Jan. 21, 1847.—*Sci. Am.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

At the present time, much is being said and much done, both for and against the Death Penalty. Some writers are endeavoring to prove from Scripture, that Capital Punishment is right, and ought not to be abolished; but we are happy to say, they are few and far between, and their arguments are generally about as meagre as their own numbers.

We think the command of the Decalogue, *Thou shalt not kill*, is conclusive against the lawfulness of taking life in any case or for any crime, and not a few doubt its *lawfulness* even when the law prescribes it; and there are others who believe the Death Penalty incompatible with the wisdom of God and the natural rights of man.

The command of the Almighty is in strict keeping with his mercy and justice as revealed to mankind, and should be scrupulously obeyed; but, like every other command, however good, it is not unfrequently broken; hence the necessity of a penalty, and what that penalty is, and what it should be, we will now briefly discuss.

It does not appear that God made *death* the penalty for a breach of that command, any more than He did an infringement of the one that reads, *Thou shalt not steal*. But it will be asked, what the penalty was if it was not death? We will give the answer of God Almighty himself, which will be found in Gen. iv. 12: "*When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength: a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth.*" Nevertheless it is contended, and by some good and well meaning men, too, that the word of God sanctions Capital Punishment, in Gen. ix. 6, "*Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.*" This passage of Scripture has long been regarded by them as settling all dispute in regard to Scripture authority as to Capital Punishment; but how, we ask, can this language, (when taken in its most extended sense,) be supposed to authorize the punishment of death? The phraseology certainly does not warrant it, for murder, or the punishment of murder, is not even mentioned. It cannot be rationally supposed, that to shed blood is to murder; no, that being must be strangely lost to all the feelings of humanity, who would enter upon the work of death, relying solely upon authority so indefinite to justify him.

Notwithstanding all that can be said to the contrary, the passage "*Thou shalt not kill*," is a good argument against taking life under any circumstance, as it also is against the construction of Gen. ix. 6, and it must remain so until it can be shown that "*Thou shalt not kill*," means thou shalt not be the first to kill. The passage assumes more the character of a warning than that of a command; and was made undoubtedly in reference to the wars which God knew would rage and produce bloodshed upon the earth. Christ alluded to the same thing, when he said, "*All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword.*" Suppose for a moment, that the passage justifies punishment by *death*, do the advocates for it as practiced in this country, gain any argument? No, for the operation of hanging a man *does not shed his blood*; therefore, if it be the will of God, it is not complied with. The government of France, in this respect, would be nearer right, for she could claim high authority for the guillotine.

It is not reasonable to suppose that God intended man should suffer death by the hand of his fellow man, for any crime; for at the time the command was given, human government was not instituted, but God alone was the direct arbiter of the affairs of mankind, and would not be likely to give a *law* for their future regulation that he had never taught by example; besides, such a law, without qualification, would contravene another important command, Gen. ix. 7: "*And you, be ye fruitful and multiply; being forth abundantly in the earth, and multiply therein,*" for it is plain that the first killing would be no more an infraction than the second, nor the second than the third, and so on, until the whole earth became depopulated.

In connection with the passage, whose *sheddeth*, &c., the advocate of capital punishment say, "It shows that the influence of the most tender and near relationship should not prevail to screen the murderer from death." Now to our mind, it shows just no such thing, for whoever will read the 5th verse of the ninth of Gen. will readily perceive that God is simply saying, that of every man and every beast he will require their life, which is there termed blood. How any one can torture the 3d, 4th, and 5th verses of the 9th of Gen. to mean any thing more than that God will require the life of every living creature, that is, that they should die a natural death, we are at a loss to conjecture.

The next passage of Scripture quoted in support of Capital Punishment is the following: "*Blood, it defileth the land, and the land it cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it*" The language is figurative, for if it be literally true that blood defiles, it cannot at the same time be literally true that it will cleanse, hence, its interpretation cannot authorize man to establish himself a governor of the destinies of his fellow-mortals, insomuch as to say: "*Thus long shalt thou live and no longer.*"

We have ever understood that the life of man is in the hands of his Creator who alone has the right to take it, and therefore it is written "*Surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hands of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of every man; and at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man,*" this does not mean that man shall die for killing a brother, but only that God will require the life of the brother of man. There is no propriety in contending that Christ either abrogated the law or lessened its rigors, for it does not appear that he was aware of such a law, because he has neglected to say any thing about it. The very spirit of the religion taught by Him and his Apostels bears testimony to his unwillingness ever to obtain redress for injuries in any way, but by the influence of his all-powerful and God-like mercy and forgiveness. So strong and abiding were these principles held by our Divine Lord that when he was groaning under the murderous tortures of the cross and bearing the accumulated sins of a fallen and polluted world; instead of harboring a thought of retributive justice, in deep compassion, He exclaimed—"Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." This circumstance in the history of Christ, furnishes a strong argument against the justice of Capital Punishment; or indeed any punishment that partakes of the spirit of revenge. An author has said, "Those who advocate the abolition of Capital Punishment pretend to believe, that the fear of State prison would operate as effectually, in the prevention of murder, &c. as the gallows;" then triumphantly adds, "One fact proves the falsity of this idea. Very frequently at the urgent request of the felon, the most strenuous efforts are made to get his punishment commuted. Imprisonment for life instead of the gallows would be esteemed a great favor." But are they not aware, that it is the possibility, nay, the probability of a pardon under our present laws, that influences to such a choice; for how often do we hear men say, that they had rather be sentenced for ten years than five on account of the greater chance for pardon. But let there be enacted an immutable law, that should doom: the wilful murderer to imprisonment for life, and take from the Executive the power of pardoning; who then could be found that would chose imprisonment to death.

We now proceed briefly to consider a few other points connected with this matter; and, firstly, we deem it a self evident truth, that no measures ought to be thought expedient or right that conflicts with our views of God's moral justice. We believe it to be a point universally admitted that (in this country at least) human government derives its authority from the consent of the governed: therefore, it is claimed by the advocates of Capital Punishment, to be right to take life for the crime of murder inasmuch, as the judge, jury and executioner, only exercise a right and power relinquished by the

people, and vested in them; and that the felon who is about to be killed like a rabid brute, cannot complain of injustice; inasmuch as he is a component part of the people. The people doubtless have the power to yield up their individual rights, and are wise in doing so, for the creation of a government to ensure a more thorough protection of their lives and liberties. But has a man any right to take his own life? We think the Scriptures teach that no self-murderer shall enter into the kingdom of heaven. Then if an individual has not the right to take his own life, how can he empower another to take it? The truth is, no man can dispose of a right, to any man, or body of men, when he possesses no right himself; therefore all acts founded upon such a pretended or supposed disposition must be false, and unjust, and as really worthy of God's displeasure, as the self-murderer. It appears plain to me, that the inhabitants of the State of New York might as well delegate twelve men to go and burn the city of Washington, because the citizens of that place give their consent, though they would be punishable themselves for doing it, as to hang a man until he dies because he gives his consent. Therefore, if my views are correct upon this important subject, we cannot resist the conclusion, that whenever an individual is put to death for the commission of any crime, the sheriff acts the part of a delegated murderer, and the public murders by proxy.

We now pass to offer some reflections upon the moral influences of Capital Punishments. It is a matter of some surprise, that the law makers of this State did not until recently question the propriety of public executions; especially when it was known that thousands would always assemble on such an occasion and view with perfect unconcern the appalling and barbarous scene, and finish the day in drunkenness and riot. Who does not know that in those countries where theft and other crimes of less and equal magnitude are punished by death, and where of course executions are more frequent, the machinery of death furnishes subjects for sport, and the day counted on by the rum-seller, as a golden harvest time? But since the public exhibition of a dying man upon a gallows has been found to be productive of more harm than benefit, the advocates of Capital Punishment have been forced to contend the point, upon the ground that the present law deters men from murder by placing their lives in jeopardy. If this is sound logic, we confess our inability to comprehend it: for we cannot imagine that a man would regard the *severity* of a penalty, when about to commit murder; when we know that in ninety-nine cases in a hundred he plans his security. The question is this, would a man be any more likely to perpetrate murder, if he absolutely knew he would be detected and imprisoned ten years, than he would be detected and loose his life? Certainly not; for he counts not the amount of the punishment, when he calculates to escape entirely. How can it be supposed that any law will stop the execution of a murderous design, when it is thought impossible for the act even to become public?

The truth is this, the severity (or rather, I should say inhumanity,) of our laws do not prevent murder, neither would they, though the penalty should be eternal torture from the hand of man. We come to this conclusion, because we know that men do murder, the law to the contrary notwithstanding: and the act which is in law termed *murder*, is we believe, always accomplished under one of the following circumstances, viz: When the criminal trusts to the ingenuity of his plans for security, which renders him regardless of law, or when he seeks to satiate a settled revenge and give himself up to the fury of the law, in which case he is influenced by the same motives that induces suicide, except that revenge may be, and probably is, absent in most cases of the latter crime. In the last place, murder is committed in the heat of passion, which is no less than a fit of insanity, consequently law cannot be supposed to exert any influence over him. Let the being who is found guilty of murder, be immured in prison during his natural life, and there be made to labor for the public, while the public supports his family, if he have any, and the interests of society would be more fully subserved.

HENRY CHANNING.

THE WEIGHT OF AIR.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

To the great majority of our race, the fact is unknown that air has weight; and the announcement, to them, of such a proposition, would be received with the most unbounded derision. The idea that the invisible fluid in which "we live and move and have our being," and without which breathing would be below par, should be possessed of a property in common with all ponderable substances, and capable of being weighed in a balance and *not* found wanting, is so preposterous, that the ignorant mind is staggered at the declaration, and utterly refuses to give it the slightest credence. Yet that same mind will believe a spook story, and swallow the most incredible tales of giants and ogres, of "ghosts or goblins damned," that can be conceived by his fellow. Such a state of human intellect is sad indeed; but thank heaven, the lights of Revelation and Science are calculated to illumine and expand the mind; and as ages roll on, the brightness and power of their vivifying beams will leave few among enlightened nations to doubt the sublimer truths that investigations have brought and will yet bring to the knowledge of man.

By careful experiments, it has been found that 100 cubic inches of atmospheric air, weighs 31 grains—or 815 times less than an equal bulk of water.

The weight or pressure of the atmosphere was first demonstrated by Torricelli, a celebrated Italian philosopher. His attention was drawn to the subject by the attempt of a well digger, at Florence, to raise water by a sucking pump to a height exceeding 33 feet. The well digger failed in his enterprise, and applied to Torricelli for advice; who, seeing the absurdity of the conclusion of the philosophers of his day, that *Nature abhorred a vacuum*, and only to the extent of 33 feet, suspected that the cause of the ascent in the tube might be the pressure of the atmosphere, and that a column of water of about that height was sufficient to equate the air. He concluded that if this were the case, it would only support a shorter column of any denser fluid; and he immediately had recourse to experiment to confirm his conjecture. He filled a glass tube, three feet long, and closed at one end, with quicksilver, and inverted it in a basin of the same fluid; it immediately sank about six inches from the top of the tube, proving that the pressure of the atmosphere which could support a column of water of about 33 feet in height, would only support a column of mercury of 30 inches, the weight of the columns being in exact proportions to the specific gravity of the two liquids, or as 13½ to 1.

The atmosphere presses upon the surface of the earth, and upon the surfaces of all bodies which are plunged into it, with the same force as that by which it supports the mercury in the barometer; and a column of mercury, 30 inches in height, whose base is one square inch, would weigh about 15 lbs.; and would press upon the earth with the same force; every body, therefore, upon the surface of the earth, at the level of the sea, supports an average pressure of 15 lbs., upon every square inch of its surface. That we are not sensible of this pressure on our own persons, and on all surrounding objects, is owing to its equality in all directions. If we destroy this equilibrium, as in the air pump, for example; where almost the first stroke of the pump fixes the receiver to the plate; and after the air has been exhausted to the utmost, we may raise the weight of the pump itself without detaching it. The atmospheric engine, in which the air is exhausted by various means behind the piston, is another instance. The simple plaything of the school boy—the *leather sucker*—is an exemplification of the pressure of the atmosphere. In the act of pulling it up, he forms a void space beneath, which must be destitute of air—in other words a *vacuum*. The air outside presses upon the leather in its endeavor to fill that vacuum, and the harder the boy pulls, the tighter it sticks, because the

edges are pressed with a greater external weight to their points of contact.

This property of the aërial fluid which surrounds the earth, was unknown until the time of Galileo and Torricelli. At the most, Aristotle had but a faint idea of it, just as, at a later period, Seneca had some notion of its elasticity. Yet we find, by reference to Scripture, that "God gave to the air its weight, and to the water its just measure." This weight attributed to the air, has appeared so extraordinary to all the interpreters of the Book of Job, where it is literally stated, that, from not being able to comprehend it, they have altogether misinterpreted it. All of them have translated the expression *rouach*, which properly signifies the air, or aërial layer which environs the globe, by the term *wind*. This they have doubtless been led to do, because they could not conceive how the air could be *heavy*. If the old interpreters had understood the 7th verse of the 135th Psalm, they would not have so blundered in the translation. The Psalmist there praises God, "Because he maketh lightnings for the rain, and because he causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth, and bringeth the winds out of his treasury." What causes the ascent of the visible aqueous vapors through the air, but their *lightness*? Both must therefore be *heavy*; and the heaviest, in this case, is the one apparently the most destitute of it.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

BRO. TANNER—I have observed and perused with much satisfaction, several articles in your excellent and valuable journal, on the importance of Political Action among the mechanics and laboring classes, in order to secure their rights and the enjoyment of equal privileges among their fellow-citizens. It is a painful fact, that society has attempted, and we may say in many instances succeeded, in degrading the mechanic and laborer in the estimation of the whole world. It is now time and fitting that the lines of justice should be equally drawn, so that the hardy sons of toil may receive the same honors, enjoy the same privileges, claim the same protection with others of the same community. "We would not pull down the platform which others have erected above us, but we would, with the materials at our hands, erect another as high." If we do not enjoy equal privileges in this land, it is our own fault. Let the mechanics and laborers, then, wake up to a proper sense of their condition and rights, and with manly determination, oppose any infringement upon their rights.

There are many subjects or measures of reform, which might be proposed for the political action of Mechanics in this country. Monopoly has ever been the great curse of the mechanic and laborer, not only in this country but throughout the world. Its blighting effect can be seen and felt in Ireland, England and Scotland, in the monopoly of the soil. And I fear that we are approaching the same crisis in this country, by the monopoly of the soil. Now here is the sure cause of much of the wretchedness, poverty and crime which exists in society. I most readily respond to the sentiments of your able correspondent, under the head of *Land Limitation*, and I would go much further than he has on that question. I would adopt the entire doctrine of the pledge following his signature, and I esteem them as the only hope of any permanent blessing to the toiling millions in our land. The soil should be free to the occupancy of actual settlers, in limited quantities, and this, his little, should be exempt from future debt or mortgage, that he might save himself from starvation and his little family from want.

Now these are some of the measures I would recommend for the consideration and political action of mechanics in this state. By timely and judicious attention to these reforms, the mechanic and laborer can secure him a home on some of the unoccupied public lands in this country, and consequently avoid many of the evils which attend his present condition. **J. S. W.**

Troy, January 30, 1847.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, FEBRUARY 11, 1847.

SING SING PRISON AND CONVICT LABOR.

Sing Sing prison is out of debt, and has accumulated a surplus of \$850. Very good. It has usually come out minus \$18,000 every year—some years as high as \$30,000. Economy has been employed to some purpose, it seems, during the past year.

The present board have made no contracts for convict labor, at less than 28 cents per day for each man, and it is expected that 40 cents per day will hereafter be paid for the labor of every sound man. Under present contracts, which have five years yet to run, 275 of the mechanics, whose labor is the most valuable, must work at the rate of 32 cents per diem.

Contracts have been made which will keep from 20 to 30 of the female convicts particularly busy at button making, at 20 cents per day; from 30 to 150 men are to be employed, under a new contract, at 40 cents per day, in the manufacture of lime.

The Inspectors recommend a change in the law of 1842, which shall limit its restriction upon convict labor to those branches of industry "the chief supply of which, for the consumption of this State, is imported from without the State of New-York." The restriction, at present, under that law, extends to "the manufacture of articles of which the chief supply for the consumption of the country is imported from without the United States." This is safest, surest to give satisfaction, and least liable to abuse. Therefore we trust it will be permitted to remain in full force. The recommendation of the Inspectors will not, we are confident, meet with a favorable reception. Why make it at all? The prison is now out of debt, and has hoarded up a little surplus. If the economy that has done this is persevered in, the nest egg will soon have company—the surplus will grow. If the institution was badly embarrassed, and the prospect was a dark one for its finances, we might find some excuse for the recommendation of this measure. But when, by their own showing, the Inspectors tell us it is now more than \$18,000 better off than it was last year, \$30,000 better than it has come out for a number of years on settlement day, has nearly \$1000 surplus in the treasury, and has just entered upon a number of new and advantageous contracts, which will very materially increase its prosperity and add to its resources—why, we say, under these auspicious circumstances, seek to amend the law of 1842, in such a way as to do injustice to the Mechanics of other states? Faith! it doesn't look consistent, and is miserably grasping and selfish to boot. Besides, we like no such proposed tinkering of that law, which was squeezed from the state after many years of hard struggling. If any change is to be made in its provisions or restrictions, let it be for the better, and not, as this would be, for the worse. It is excellent policy to "let well enough alone."

CONVICT LABOR IN OHIO.

It appears by the report of the Attorney-General of Ohio, that over 400 of the convicts in the prison of that state are employed by contractors for their labor—200 by one contractor at 32 cents per day, on the manufacture of saddle-trees, harness, coach and harness plating, plating generally, locks and shovels; 100 by another employer, at the same rate, on the manufacture of carpeting, coverlids, rugs, and preparing wool for the same; 75 by a third employer, at 25 and 40 cents a day, employed at tailoring; and 60 by a fourth employer, on the manufacture of window frames, pulleys, &c.—Part of these contracts are renewable indefinitely, at the option of the individuals, so long as the practice of hiring out the labor of convicts is continued, and these contracts provide that on renewal of contract, the price to be paid for labor shall not exceed the average price paid by other contractors.

This is a sad illustration of the wrongs Mechanics are called upon to endure from governments that their honest and unrequited toil aids essentially to support

and invigorate. Ohio owes more to the industry and skill of her mechanics than can be estimated in dollars and cents, and yet Ohio does not hesitate to subject them to an utterly ruinous competition with hundreds of men whose crimes have rendered them outlaws, and whose punishment with prison confinement and convict rigor, is demanded by justice and safety!

If this system—which is the same as that that the Mechanics of this state groaned under so many years, and that they battled with incessantly, until partially relieved by legislative enactments in 1842—the convict labor of the Ohio prison is brought in direct competition with the skill and labor of honest, industrious, worthy, tax-paying Mechanics; and the competition is ruinous, as any man may see by a glance at the wages paid by the contractors.

The Mechanics of Ohio complain loudly, and besiege the Capital with petitions. But the state, looking only to her pocket, turns a deaf ear, and suffers the monstrous injustice to exist. The petitioners find few sympathizers in either branch of the Legislature, though both houses are filled with their servants—men whom their votes elected. They hold the balance of political power in the Buckeye State, and if they please, may secure the election, every year, of a majority of members pledged to their interests, and not at liberty, if they were willing, to appear against them, or speak or vote in opposition to their rights and wishes. But this the Mechanics of that state, though sorely grieved and badly misused, do not seem to see. We reckon their wrongs will ere long open their eyes to a realizing sense of their *true* position, duty and policy. *Then* they will act: *then* they will show their strength: *then* they will apply the great and effectual remedy—the POLITICAL PANACEA—and work out their own deliverance.

In the present Legislature of Ohio, there are but 15 Mechanics! Let the Mechanics go to work, and they may elect two-thirds of the whole number, and obtain immediate redress of the wrong that oppresses them, and of which they so justly complain.

HOUSE'S LIGHTNING TELEGRAPH.

This splendid triumph of Science and Art is destined, we believe, to take the place of all other modes of communicating language by electricity. It is worked with amazing rapidity, and gives the communication at every station in Roman alphabet. Prof. House has been some length of time perfecting this machine; and that he has accomplished an undertaking worthy of a man of genius and scientific attainments, all will admit who are conversant with the subject to which his invention appertains.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

We have reason to fear that this Library is on its last legs; and that it should be, must be a source of great mortification to every mechanic who believes intellectual culture is of as high importance to the artisan, as to any other class of our citizens. Time was, when it stood high in the estimation of the public; but who now hears of the Apprentices' Library? We propose, in a future number, to look into the matter, and notice its management and mismanagement in the hands of those who have controlled its destinies; and perhaps we may be the means of having the breath of life breathed into its carcase anew, and re-establishing it on a firmer and surer foundation. The mechanic interest requires a Library—not only for the apprentice, but for the journeyman and employer. Why can we not have one of the right stamp, connected with a reading room, in which useful and important works on subjects appertaining to the various trades may be found? works which contain within their covers—not the sickly, morbid scribblings of novelists, the constant perusal of which destroys all taste for substantial reading—but knowledge for the million; throwing light upon that which to many is enveloped in darkness, and revealing to others that which they never knew had an existence?

We invite discussion on this question, with the hope that good will arise out of it. There are older and wiser heads than ours, among the mechanics of Albany; and if they will shake up the brains they contain, and cogitate on the matter between the blows of the hammer, the Library may arise from its Rip Van Winkle slumber, and become a source of profit to those for whose benefit it was originally instituted.

☞ The excellent article in our last on Labor, which we inadvertently published without credit was from the Brockport Watchman; it was a truthful article, and shows that the heart of the editor of that paper is in the right place.

☞ Several communications and editorials have been crowded out this week. Our correspondents will please accept our thanks for their many kind favors.

☞ Since our last we have received forty-six new subscribers from Rochester, forty-three from Buffalo, and lists from Attica, Phoenix, Newville, Eufaula, (Ala.) North East, (Pa.) Kinderhook, Valatie, and Hudson.

☞ In our first number we made some promises, as to our correspondents, course, &c.; how we have fulfilled our promises we leave our readers to decide. Our course has always been marked by a fearless determination to carry out the principles we advocate, to the best of our ability, and if we have in any way fallen short or erred in our duty, we trust our correspondents will attend to the matter and set us right, and we shall be thankful for the same.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

☞ Hon. Caleb Cushing has accepted the Colonelship of the Massachusetts regiment.

☞ The Merchant's Bank, Boston, has a suit pending, at Washington, against the proprietors of the steamer Lexington, burnt, several years ago, on the Sound, for \$20,000, in specie, lost on that occasion.

☞ Mrs. Farnham, Matron of Mount Pleasant Female Prison, at Sing Sing, has, in a late official report, made a full denial of the charges which have been circulated to her prejudice.

☞ Joseph Stackhouse, aged 19, was drowned in the creek near Mount Holly, N. J. last Saturday, by falling through the ice while skating.

☞ The Jewelry store of Currier & Trott, Boston, was entered and robbed of its entire contents, \$15,000 in goods, and \$500 in money, between Saturday night and monday morning last.

☞ Notes on the National Bank of New-York, altered from \$1 to \$20, are in circulation.

☞ Two carrier pigeons, bound to New-Orleans, came on board the ship Clarissa Parker, Dec. 10th, 700 miles from land.

☞ The penny collections of the Roman Catholic Society, of Lyons, for the year 1845, amounted to \$693, 000.

☞ The females of New Zealand are said to make pets of little pigs, just as European and American ladies do of little puppies. There is no accounting for tastes.

☞ The rate of interest in Michigan has been reduced to six per cent.

☞ The wrecks of more than ninety steamboats are said to lie in the Mississippi river between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri rivers.

☞ Harnden & Co. offer to remit gratuitously any supplies for suffering Ireland.

☞ Hon. Abbot Lawrence has given \$1000 to the Lowell Mechanic's Association, for the purchase of books, &c.

☞ A man named David Farnsworth was taken in the act of setting fire to a house at East Dennis, Mass., last week, by concentrating the rays of the sun with a glass globe filled with water.

☞ Four hundred dollars have been collected at S. Boston, for the volunteers.

NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ALBANY.

[From the Daily Evening Telegraph.]

This Institution is in as prosperous a condition as its most ardent friends could wish. There is no literary society in the country whose general circumstances and popularity are equal to it. It is an honor to Albany, and the very fact of its having been sustained by our city through so many years, and brought to its present state of healthy maturity among us, is a double source of pride.

We hope and believe that its prosperity will continue, and that it will experience all the advantages and none of the bad effects of good fortune.

It was with pleasure we observed the mutual good humor with which the election that has just transpired, was conducted, on both sides, and such having been the case, we think it will not be difficult for all parties to sacrifice what little personal preferences that exist, and unite their energies for the good of the whole body, the result of which will be a smooth and swift progress to increased importance and usefulness on the part of the institution.

A brief but unmistakeable view of the present pecuniary condition of the Association is given, thus:

Income during the year 1846,	\$4,194 46
Expenditures do do do	2,453 33

Surplus in the Treasury, \$1,753 13

If any of our sister cities can show a more creditable account of anything of the kind among them, we would thank them to let us see it.

The election held on the 4th inst., for officers for the ensuing year, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
1st Vice-Pres't—OLIVER H. JOHNSON,
2d Vice-Pres't—JARED A. POST,
3d Vice-Pres't—ANTHONY L. HARRISON.
Corresponding Sec'y—R. G. BEARDSLEY,
Recording Secretary—J. R. TAYLOR.
Treasurer—E. C. BATCHELDER.

Managers—Geo. A. H. Englehart, Wm. Deyerman, John McMicken, Robert Higgins, Alonzo Bruce, G. W. Bell, Erastus R. Phelps, Wm. McCammon, Sam'l H. Johnson, John E. Force.

Debating Society.
President—THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.
1st Vice-Pres't—R. H. NORTHRUP,
1st Vice-Pres't—M. S. WADLEY.
Secretary—THOMAS J. STRONG.

CONGRESS—February 8, 1847.

SENATE.—The \$3,000,000 bill discussed, Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor for to-morrow.

The committee of conference on the Ten Regiments bill reported the compromise bill agreed upon by the committee.

They report an amendment authorising the President to appoint company officers during the recess of Congress, but requiring him to appoint the field officers while Congress is in session. This amendment was rejected.—Ayes 17, Nays 23.

The minor compromise amendments were approved.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would probably to-morrow ask leave to bring in a new bill to raise ten Regiments.

West Point Academy appropriation bill was amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Douglass offered a resolution for the expulsion of the reporters of the Union for a false report of the proceedings on Saturday, during the reply of Mr. Wentworth to the personal attacks made upon him in the Union of Friday night.

A warm debate ensued on this resolution.

It was amended so as to enquire who were the reporters for the Union, and what members of the House caused the disorderly proceedings.

As amended, agreed to.

The \$3,000,000 bill was taken up.

Mr. Wilmot offered his proviso relative to the extension of slavery in the newly acquired territory. Debate ensued.

Commodore Perry is in New York.

The New Orleans Picayune says that a commissioner from Campeachy was on his way to Washington to negotiate with our government for the independence of Yucatan, or a portion of it. Hostilities have spread all over the Peninsula and it is hard, says the Picayune, to tell which party is in the ascendant, though we think it is the party in favor of entire separation from Mexico.

The ladies of Philadelphia are earnest in endeavoring to procure the abolition of the death penalty. A woman is now under sentence of death in that city.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune, extra, of February 2, contains accounts from Anton Lizardo up to the 20th of January, of a highly important and interesting character.

The Mexican Congress, on the 9th of January, after a stormy session, approved of the proposition of the government for a loan of \$15,000,000, to be secured by the hypothecation or sale of certain church property.

Santa Anna, it is said, was opposed to this, and it is rumored that this so exasperated the soldiers that they had shot him.

This report requires confirmation, but many circumstances render it probable.

The Mexican Congress, and Mexican press, everywhere is thoroughly aroused. The issue they make is, *Ser or No Ser*, "to be or not to be."

The Mexican army is said to be in great distress.

The passage of the Loan law created great excitement in Mexico. The churches were all closed and resistance evinced by those who supported religious establishments.

Brazos dates to the 31st ult., had been received. They report the arrival there of Gen. WORTH and command on the 18th ult., via Camargo. SCOTT and WORTH command the troops concentrating at Tampico or some place in the neighborhood.

Gen. WOOL is in command at Saltillo and the neighborhood with 3000 men.

The country from Reynosa and Mier to Monterey, is filled with marauding Mexicans and robbers.

Col. HARNEY had been arrested by order of Gen. SCOTT, for disobedience of orders, and was to be tried immediately by a court martial.

Gen. WORTH is very unwell.

Gen. SCOTT is to sail soon for Tampico.

Gen. PATTERSON arrived at Tampico on the 28th ult. with 4500 men.

The steamer Cincinnati was lost near Tampico on the 22d ult.

Gen. TAYLOR returned to Monterey which he occupies by order of Gen. Scott, the Chief in command.

Advices at Washington, from Mexico, are not so late as those by the Picayune extra. They report the withdrawal of Santa Anna from San Luis de Potosi with 15,000 men, affairs requiring his presence at the Capitol of Mexico.

One of the boilers in a linseed oil mill on Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, exploded on Wednesday; one end of it was carried about 400 feet into the adjoining field, while the other was driven quite through a small frame house in the rear of the mill. Three persons were injured, but not seriously.

NEW-YORK & ALBANY RAIL-ROAD.—Mr. Page's chapter on "waking up the mind," or something else, is at work and doing good; for our citizens are beginning to *wake up*, having subscribed within the last three days between 30 and \$40,000 to the stock of this road. The subscription books are at the Mechanic's and Farmer's Bank.—*Eve. Journal*.

A New York letter says, the rumors of Mexican letters of marque being afloat, has caused some stir and trepidation among the merchants. They attach full credit to them, and will, during the remainder of the war, arm their vessels in such a manner that they can resist attacks.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, February 9.

ASHES.

Pots, 1st sort, '46, 4 87a5 00 | Pearls, 1846, 5 44a—

CANDLES.

Mould, tallow, per lb, 9a11 | Sperm, per lb, 26a28

Dipped, do. —a— | Stearic, per lb, 26a38

COAL.

Liverpool, p ch, 6 50a7 00 | Anthracite, ton, 6 00a7 00

Newcastle, 6 25a6 50 | Scotch, 6 50a7 00

COFFEE.

Java, lb, 8a11 | Brazil, lb, 7a8

Laguayra, lb, 7a 8 | St. Domingo, lb, 6a7

COPPER.

Sheathing, lb, 22a23 | Pig, per lb, 18a19

Old, 17a18 | Bolts, 24a25

Braziers, 24a25

COTTON.

N. Orleans, lb, 8a13 | Florida, lb, 8a13

Alabama, lb, 9a13 | Upland, lb, 8a12

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Genesee, brl, 6 88a7 00 | Michigan, brl, 6 81a6 88

Ohio F. H. brl, 6 50a6 62 | Fredericksburg, 6 00a6 50

Troy, brl, 6 62a6 75 | Petersburgh, 6 00a6 50

Balt. Howard-st, 6 50a6 75 | Rye Flour, 4 50a4 75

Rich. City Mills, 6 87a7 00 | Indian Meal, 4 50a5 13

Georgetown, 6 50a6 75 | Ind. Meal, hhd, 17 50a18 00

Alexandria, 6 50a6 75 | family use, 17 50a18 00

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, b, 1 49a1 60 | Corn, mixed, 0 96a1 00

Wheat, red, bu, 1 30a1 35 | Barley, western, 0 75a0 76

Rye, per bush, 0 90a— | Oats, N. & S. 0 45a0 46

HOPS—First sort, 1846, per lb. 9a1c.

IRON.

Pig, En. & Sc. 33 —a 34 — | Bar, Am. rold, 87 50a90 —

Pig, Am. No. 130 00a 32 50 | Eng. refined, 87 50a90 —

Do, common, 22 50a 25 — | Eng. com., 75 —a77 50

Bar, Rus. Psi 100 —a102 50 | Rus. sh, 1st qu., 11a— 12

Do, new, —a— | Eng. & Am., — 5a— 6

Do, Swedes, 87 50a — | Hoop, cwt, 5 50a 6 50

LEAD.

Pig, per lb, 4 25a4 37 | Sheet, per lb, — 5a— 6

Bar, — 4a— 5 | — — — —

LEATHER.

Oak, per lb, 17a21 | Hemlock, middle, lb, 14a15

Hemlock, light, 15a18 | Heavy and damaged, 11a14

PLASTER PARIS, per ton, 2 12a2 25

PROVISIONS.

Beef, mess, brl, 9 00a9 75 | Pork, mess, 12 75a13 25

Beef, prime, 7 00a7 50 | Pork, prime, 10 25a10 15

Hog's lard, lb, 8a 10 | Hams, smok'd, 6a 10

Butter, Orange co, 18a 19 | Butter, dairy, 13a 20

do Grease, 6 7 | Cheese, Am., 6a 8

RICE.

Ordinary, 3 25a3 75 | Good to prime, 3 87a4 12

Oils—American Linseed remains very dull, with small sales at 65c cash. Crude sperm has farther advanced, 500a1000 bbls here having changed hands, part if not all, at \$1 02 1-2; manufactured is very firm at our quotations.

Fish—There has been nothing done in Dry Cod.—Mackerel are firm; 400 bbls have changed hands at \$8 50 for No. 1, and \$5 50 for No. 2, and \$4 25 for No. 3. About 400 bbls Gibbed Herring sold at \$3; and some scaled, 75c.

Sugars—There has continued a fair demand, and prices of White Havana, the stock of which is now much reduced, are a little higher; while, on the contrary, those of New Orleans are rather lower—of both these, a portion of the sales has been to go out of the market; they include 300 hhds New Orleans at 7a8 3-8 cts; 50 Porto Rico, 8; 200 bxs Brown Havana, 7 a 7 1-2; and 1,600 White do 7 3-4a8 1-8, 4 mos. Whalebone—Farther sales of 30,000 lbs North-west Coast, for export, at 35c cash, the former price.

Zinc—Sales have been made of 200 casks Belgian sheet, on terms not made public.

Bricks—Hard North River are in better supply, and prices are less steady, the market being rather unsettled: some have been sold as low as \$3 50, but \$4 is the more general price, while in some instances 4 50, cash, is demanded.

Naval Stores—No sales of turpentine for export have been made for several weeks past. The market for spirits turpentine recently, has been rather unsettled: sales of 150 easks for export at 45c; and in lots as wanted at 45a47, both cash.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, February 9.

At Market, 939 Beef Cattle, 80 Cows and Calves, and 2000 Sheep.

Beef Cattle—The moderate offering has enabled former rates to be sustained, and we continue to quote \$5 50 to \$7 50 for the bulk of sales, and \$8 per cwt., for a few choice. 200 left over.

Cows and Calves—All at market taken at \$15 to 25 and \$35 for extra.

The Mechanic's Advocate, is the title of a very handsome weekly paper just commenced in Albany, by John Tanner. It is devoted to the interests of the Mechanic, and the elevation of Labor. It embraces the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, list of inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a condensed form. We commend it to the attention of our fellow craftsmen. It is published in quarto form at \$1 per annum, in advance. Address John Tanner, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany. —*Columbia Republican*.

Mechanic's Advocate.—We have received the two first numbers of a paper recently started in Albany entitled the *Mechanic's Advocate*. It is a splendid little sheet, and is devoted to the interests of Mechanics—than which no class in community have suffered longer or more deeply. It is edited by John Tanner, whose editorials indicate a well disciplined mind, and love for that class whose interests and claims he ably, eloquently, and vigorously defends.

Copies of this excellent journal may be seen at our office. Will not our Mechanics do something for the support of this paper? Subscriptions will be received at this office.—*Brockport Watchman*.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Rooms 496 Northwest corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane,

ALBANY,

Where the subscriber would be pleased to see his acquaintances and the public generally, especially those who intend sitting for Portraits.

Thankful for past favors, he hereby solicits a continuance of the same. Prices reasonable and warranted to please all.

N. B. Particular attention paid to calls for sketching from a corpse. As the subscriber has had much experience, he doubts not that he may please all, by producing a likeness to the life, a thing many think almost impossible—nevertheless 'tis true.

Feb. 12, 1847. 111 AUGUSTUS PRIME.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1847.

THE JANUARY NUMBER.

We regret (and we do not regret) to say that we are under the necessity of breaking up the present series, and commencing a new volume of the *HOME JOURNAL* in January—the demand for the first and second numbers having so far exceeded our calculations, that we can no longer supply the new subscribers, who naturally wish to commence with the beginning. Our kind friends, who will have received five numbers of the *Home Journal*, will submit willingly, we hope, to the having two or three extra papers to bind with the volume for 1847; and the new arrangement will be a great convenience to the distant subscribers, who had only heard of our present series after its first numbers were exhausted, and who now can fairly commence the new Volume with the New Year. We shall issue, therefore, No. 1 of our new volume on the 2d of January, and, thereafter, keep even pace with Father Times's old-fashioned beginnings and endings.

The following are the only terms on which the *Home Journal* is furnished to subscribers:—

One copy for one year, \$2 00.

Three copies, to one address, 5 00.

Those who wish to subscribe, and commence with the January number, are requested to send at once to the Office of Publication, No. 107 Fulton street.

Agents supply single copies only.

Geo. P. MORRIS. d11 N. P. WILLIS.

Messrs. GOODWIN & MCKINNEY having purchased my interest in the *HAT AND CAP* establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be exceeded in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & MCKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN. d10. [A. M. MCKINNEY.

T. H. MOAKLEY, Sail-maker and Rigger, corner of State street and the Dock, Albany. Awnings, Bags, Cot and Sacking bottoms, Canvass, Duck, Twine, Bunting, Rope, &c.

N. B. Flags of all kinds made to order. d17

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Any quantity of old Newspapers and Pamphlets in sheets, suitable for wrapping paper.

ALBANY CIGAR DEPOT.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Princepe Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

d10 CHARLES W. LEWIS.

ELECTIONS, M. M. P.

Protection No 1, Lockport, meets Friday evening—Officers: Wm Mack, SP; Joel Cranston, JP; B F Armstrong, RS; E U Lewis, FS; Sam Cooper, T.

Protection No 2, Rochester, meets Wednesday evening—Officers: Wm Dunbar, SP; M Moot, JP; J A Harrison, RS; Nelson Weed, FS; C C Lunt, T.

Protection No 3, Utica, meets Monday evenings—A Hanna, SP; A C Norton, JP; Z D Stearns, RS; T Downs, FS; John Carp, Treas.

Protection No 4, Schenectady, meets Wednesday evening—Officers: J Wheelock, SP; A C Van Epps, JP; N A Vedder, RS; J I Vedder, FS; Ernestus Putnam, T.

Protection No 5, New-York, meets Tuesday evening—Officers: John Day, SP; J A Heath, JP; H Hadkins, RS; N Sweenay, FS; C S Abbot, T.

Protection No 6, Lockport, meets Monday evening—Officers: Isaac Warren, SP; C C Church, JP; J Wilber, RS; N Botsford, FS; S Sult, T.

Protection No 9, Waterloo, meets Friday evening—Officers: W S Brooks, SP; S W Childs, JP; S Keyes, RS; A G Story, FS; S Pew, T.

Protection No 10, Troy, meets Wednesday evening—Officers: J B Clow, SP; C Theps, JP; R Green, RS; A Goodspeed, FS; L Sterne, T.

Protection No 11, New York, meets Wednesday evenings—E. Jones, SP; G West, JP; G Kerr, RS; W N West, FS; J K Mitchell, Treas.

Protection No 12, Batavia, meets Tuesday evening—A Joslyn, SP; J R Smith, JP; J Walkingshaw, RS; J Jordon, FS; E Lock, Treas.

Protection No 14, Geneva, meets Thursday evening—Officers: M C Wright, SP; W B Dunning, JP; G J Anderson, RS; C T Coddington, FS; W W Green, Treasurer.

Protection No 15, South Troy—Philip Hogle, SP; Edward Pay, JP; Henry Evans, RS; Stephen Franks, FS; Louis W. French, Treas.

Protection No 16, Buffalo, meets Monday evening—A Aiken, SP; J Jackson, JP; I C Messler, RS; E C Hull, FS; H Wheeler, Treas.

Protection No 17, Medina, meets Wednesday evenings—W Brown, SP; W Thompson, JP; S Downs, RS; A. V. Tilman, FS; C E Prime, Treas.

Protection No 18, N. York, meets Monday evening—Officers: S E Griffin, SP; T Boyne, JP; S Crockett, RS; H Merrel, FS; A Ellis, T.

Protection No 19, New York, meets Monday evenings—J Keyser, SP; S F Brown, JP; W C Trumbull, RS; A J Turnbull, FS; G Pullen, Treas.

Protection No 20, Frankfort, meets Monday evening—Officers: E S Cadby, SP; E L Hagar, JP; A D Keefer, RS; J. Dygert, FS; J W Hungerford, T.

Protection No 21, Albany, meets Friday evening—J Munsell, SP; Wm Chase, JP; E A Jordan, RS; D B Holt, FS; B F Austin, T.

Protection No 22, Albany, meets Monday evening—Officers: Benj Marsh, SP; Lemuel Wooster, JP; Samuel Carter, RS; B J Van Benthuyzen, FS; A W Gates, Treasurer.

Protection No 24, Auburn, meets Monday Evening—L D Gould, SP; S D Rockwell, JP; J J Rice, RS; P Todd, FS; J Gilbert, Treas.

Protection No 26, Ithaca, meets Monday evening—Officers: S H Holmes, SP; L Millspaugh, JP; A E Barnaby, RS; Peter Apgar, FS; Edwin Sydney, T.

Protection No 27, Canandaigua, meets — evening—Officers: S S Briggs, SP; J W Downing, JP; A G Granger, RS; Thos Newman, FS; Chas Coy, T.

Protection No 28, New-York, meets Friday evening—P Byrne, SP; W Whitehill, JP; I A Campbell, RS; A W Moore, FS; H A Miller, T.

Protection No 30, Syracuse, meets Friday evening—Officers: J N Wilson, SP; E Robbins, JP; N P Oles, RS; T S Truax, FS; T C Coleman, T.

Protection No 31, Watertown, meets Wednesday evenings—T J Frazier, SP; P L Scovil, JP; J Jordon RS; J S M Putnam, FS; G. Burr, Treas.

Protection No 32, Salina, meets — evening—Officers: S. Smith, SP; L C Pratt, JP; E J Richmond, RS; E W Baxter, FS; E L Hills, T.

Several notices have appeared in the New-York and Brooklyn papers, within a few weeks, of large estates—millions upon millions—falling to needy citizens of these cities, in some trans-Atlantic country—mostly in England. Perhaps they may get them, and perhaps—ahem!

Nemini nocca—Injure no man.

BOOKS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article.

D. D. RAMSAY.

BOOKS AND SHOES, No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. [d3] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

HENRY R. HOFFMAN, Book-Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 71 State street (up stairs), Albany. Plain and Fancy Binding executed in the first style of the art. Blank Books manufactured to any pattern. d3

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The course of Lectures for the present season will be continued as follows:

Friday, Feb. 5—Hon. William Parmelee.

Tuesday, Feb. 9—Rev. C. Wadsworth, of Troy.

Friday, Feb. 12—Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, of Albany.

Subject—The wars with the Esopus Indians.

Tuesday, Feb. 16—Clarkson N. Potter, esq., of Union College. Subject—Mohammed.

Friday, Feb. 19—Theodore R. Van Ingen, esq., of Schenectady. Subject—Progress.

Tuesday, Feb. 22 (Washington's birthday)—Dr. Wm. B. Sprague. Subject—Washington.

Friday, Feb. 26—Rev. S. D. Burchard, of New York city. Subject—The History and Uses of Poetry.

Tuesday, March 2—Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, of Albany.

Subject—The Earl of Chatham.

Friday, March 5—Alfred B. Street, esq., of Albany.

Tuesday, March 9—Prof. Taylor Lewis, of N. York University.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Chairman Lee. Committee.

DANIEL TRUE, Die Sinker, may be found at No. 585 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c. d10

CIRCULAR

To the Patrons and Friends of the "Youth's Temperance Enterprise."

With the character and objects of the *Youth's Temperance Enterprise*, you are already acquainted. It has now reached the completion of its fifth volume. From its commencement until the present time, it has, as you are doubtless aware, been conducted under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Youth's State Temperance Society, who have discharged this arduous and voluntarily assumed duty, with much ability and complete success. But there are delays and difficulties incident to, and inseparable from, the publication and careful supervision of any periodical, under such circumstances. These have been felt by the Executive Committee, and to such a degree, that with the termination of the fifth volume, they determined, for the good of the *Enterprise*, to effect such an arrangement as would hereafter steer it clear of all difficulties, ensure its prompt publication, and ensure for it more care and attention than they could possibly bestow upon it, in connection with their business relations to themselves and others. With this purpose in view, the Committee, just previous to the late State Convention of the Society, offered to place the *Enterprise* and all its interests in my hands, upon the assurance that I would use my best efforts for its success, and in behalf of the important objects it has ever labored to accomplish. I closed with this proposal of the Committee, and with the first number of the New Volume, which will be issued in a few days, shall assume the proprietorship and control of the work.

It will be my purpose to make the *Enterprise* an interesting and valuable Temperance Paper for YOUTH, and especially for SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS. Its circulation is now 2000. This, with reasonable exertions on my part, and such aid as the friends of the paper may (I hope and believe will,) contribute in its behalf, can be increased to 4000 or 6000.

My design in presenting you with this Circular, is, to earnestly request you, as friends of Temperance and of Sunday Schools, to use your best endeavors to increase the circulation of the *Enterprise* where it is received, and to introduce and aid it where it does not circulate, and may not be known. At present, it is taken mainly in Sunday Schools, and I shall be gratified to be able to increase its patronage in that great and interesting field of Temperance Labor.

All communications addressed to me, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, will be promptly attended to.

J. STANLEY SMITH.

Albany, January 1, 1847.

no 1m

C. WILDER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
Nos. 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

[10] Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

OFFICE OF

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN, Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY, for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents; 6 tickets for one dollar.

Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient [without resort to mineral poisons,] to care or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services and medicines to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unfeeling of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Sypollic and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Cutaneous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Asthma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from intemperance, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Indigestion of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

MUFFS AND ROBES—At No. 3 Exchange.

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